

RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

' Vol. XIII.,

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 24TH, 1886

Number 3

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Larangeiras.

** THOMAS J. JARVIS, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION .- No. 76, Marquez d'Abrantes. W. HENRY D. HAGGARD, Chargé d'Affaires

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL -- Nº 30 Rua de Visconde de Inhanna 11. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL - Nº 8, Travess de D. Manoel. CEORGE THORNE RICKETTS
Consul General.

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CHRIST CHURCII.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a m and on the 2nd and all sandays in each mouth at 7 30 p m. 100/Communion on the first Sunday in each mouth at cleven, and on the Great Pestivals at nine, in the morning. Holy Baptism every Sunday after the numbing Service.

N. B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.

D.—Bill notices should be sout to the Clerk

FREDERICK VOUNG, M. A., Chaplan

157 Run dist Larangeirus

ALBERT ALLEN., Clerk.

135 A. Run dar Larangeirus

PREMBYTERIAN CHIRCH.—N'13 Travess dis Barreira,
Services in Portuguess at 11 o'clock, a n., and 7 o'clock

p. m., every Similay: and u 7 o'clock p. m., every

Thursday.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH-Large de Callele Ruglish services: Smulty School to a.11 preaching 11/20 a.m Smultys; prayer-meeting 7, 30 p.m. Fridays; Portuguese services: Smultay School 6/30 p.m., preaching 7 30 p.m. Smultays; prayer-meeting, 7/30 p.m. Wethestays.

J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor Residence: Run S. Salvador, 27 A.

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W. B. HAGRY, Pastor Residence, Rua de Silva Mamed N. 50.

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RAIL WATS.

R.I.I. W.A.J.S.

DOM PRORO II.—Through Express. Upmand, leaves Rio at 5a m.; arriving at Barra (junctum) at 724 a.m., Entre Rios (textent) line) 9.78 m. 1. Ladayete [Quebel] 2500 pm., Porto Novo thranch from Batre Ring) 1173 m. n. (Zadmena S. Paulo branch) 1133.m., Rio Paulo Parcel N. 183 m. R. S. Paulo Parcel N. 133.m., Rio Paulo Parcel N. 183 m. Rio R. R. S. pm. Denutural Exercises Sio Paulo for s. P. R. Rio R. R. S. pm. Denutural Exercises Sio Paulo for m. J. affeytile 7,300.m., Porto Novo 1219 pm.; arriving at Batra 440 and Riin 645 pm. Connects with Valenciana line at Desengaare. Rio das Flores line at Commercis, União Mineia dine at Servaria; Oeste de Minas (S. João at Ikl. Rey) line at Sino Leopaldina line at Porto Novo; and S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line at Cacholera. Limited Express: Upmard, leaves Rio at 6 a m.; arriving at Barra at 9 of 3.m.; Entre Rios 1255 pm.; Porto Novo 5,30 p.m. Cacholera 600 pm. Denovard, leaves Cacholera at 6,00 am.; Porto Novo 6 at 8,70 am.; Barre Riss 1658 pp.m. Amard Frairs. Leave Rio at 8,00 am. arriving at Barra 214 pm. and at Rio at 5,30 pm.

Amard Frairs. Leave Rio at 830 a.m., and a 3 pm., the first golog to Entre Rios and the second to Barra do Punhy CANTA GALLO R. R.—Leaves Nitheroby (Sant'Amar) 7,223 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 11720 Couleiro (1 bour per tramway from Cantegallo) 1120 and Macuco 205 pm. Return train leaves Macuco 8, 15, Carderio 201 and Nova Friburgo 11720 p. m., arriving at Nitheroby 2155 p. m. A ferry boat trus between Rio and Sunt Anna, connecting with trains.

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Come

CORCOVADO R. R.-Trains leave the Station at Cosmo CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Vehlo, Larangeiras, at \$30, 7, \$15, to; \$1, ta; \$4, an and 115, 745, \$415, and \$45, \$P\$ m. on Sturdays and holidays; and at \$30 and 10 a. m. and at 7 and \$15, \$P\$ m. on week days. PETROPOLIS STEAMERS and R.R.—Steamers leave Trapiche Manà at 4 p.m. week days and 7 a m. Sundays and holidays. Returning, trains leave Petropolis at 7 a.m. week days, and 5 p.m. Sundays and holidays.

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Dr. Alexandra Callaza—Surgoon and Physician—Office, Run Pinienio de Margo No. 22. From 1 03 p. m. Residence, Run de S Prancisco Navier No. 47.

Dr. VV. J. Fairbaturis; J. M. D. Edis; Surgeon and Physician. Office: Run a''de Margo, No. 49; finnt 11 of 1 p. m. and 4 p. 10 439 p.m. Residence: N. 139 Ran de S. Chancate, Betafogo, Aled. Director of Equinable Life Ins. Co. 45 N. Vol.

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THE minister of justice has asked his col-

league at the Foreign Office to obtain for him

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 24th of the month.

A. I. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the comercial report and price current of the market, tables of scondoutations and sales, a lable of treights and charters, a sumof the daily coffee reports from the Associação Com-al, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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SINGLE COPIES: Boo reis; for sale at the office publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do

vidor. EDITORIAL AND FUBLICATION OFFICES 79, Rua Sete de Setembro

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 24th, 1886.

According to our custom we print in another column the remarks with which the Jornal do Commercio prefaces its retrospect for the past year. We do this for the purpose of furnishing our readers with a perfectly unsuspected report on affairs in our market, and moreover as a proof that we are not alone in our appreciation of the position into which the empire has been allowed to drift. Three are the reasons the Jornal gives for the miserable results of 1885. First, the sterile agitation regarding emancipation. That it was sterile is directly attributable to the cacoethes loquendi of the representatives of the nation, who consume valuable time in discussing the most trivial questions of merely local interest, and to this must be added the obstruction of the representatives, more directly, of the planters, whose alarm at the agitation caused them to hurry the realization of their crops; which showed, at least, very little confidence in the success of their representatives to convince by discussion the opposite party. Second, the syndicate losses, and the effect of these operations on consuming markets. We have our doubts as to whether the misleading estimates of the year's coffee crop may not have had quite as much to do with the course of consuming markets last year: for the syndicate operations must have been liquidated, so far as foreigners were interested, very early in the year. Third, the disbelief in any improvement in the position of the finances of the country; and that this dishelief was well founded, the course of exchange and the demands of the Treasury amply prove. Upon the conservative party assuming office, exchange improved and a general change for the better was expected, but the Treasury did not open any new road, following rather that of the preceding minister of finance, and distrust again appeared. We admit that it would have been difficult for th: new minister of finance to have at once formed a plan for the immediate improvement of the national finances, with a dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies necessary, and all the electioneering work before the cabinet; but H. Ex. is no tyro and must have formed some idea of what he had to encounter when he took the portlolio, and, if unable to express personally his views as to future action, he could have availed of some companion to give an inkling of what the money market was likely to expect. Whether this were so, or not, now that the as a difference of 500,000 or 750,000 bags cabinet is likely to have an overwhelming in a crop estimate will be.

majority in the Chamber, the sooner this Sphynx-like mystery is put aside, the better will it be for government and trade.

THE difference between the stocks of coffee as given by our principal brokers has aroused the action of the factors, who, it seems have applied to the Junta Commercial, that the question may be liquidated. The Junta Commercial (a fossil about as useful to commerce as an Egyptian mummy) orders the Board of Brokers to investigate the matter, and the brokers in turn refer the matter to our three principal coffee brokers for a report. Our colleague of the Diario seemed surprised that the sub-committee did not at once make a report, and virtually charges that the unacknowledged interests of exporters have something to do with the delay. The difference seems to be some 50,000 bags, but not 80,000, nor 100,000 bags as our colleague claims, and this difference is far from the important factor in prices, that it is charged with being. The question arises from a claim that certain coffees were never reported as sold, although shipped in due course, and is therefore a matter of credence in one, or the other broker's statistics. Never in Rio de Janeiro has it been possible to estimate stocks of coffee with anything like exactness. We have no large warehouses where the coffee is stored, for it is sent from the railroad, of other entre-pôt, to the stores of the factors, thence to the stores of the packers, and our stock thus consists of: coffee at the railroad station; coffee at the factors, and coffee at the dealers' or packers' stores. This last may be owned by the packer, or, already sold to exporters, be awaiting shipment. verification of stock is therefore difficult in the extreme, even did not another feature enter into the question. This is the practice of selling coffees for delivery, from which it is perfectly clear, that if, a dealer be applied to for his stock, and if upon the occasion, he has not in his possession the quantity of coffee for the delivery of which he is responsible, he will be very unlikely indeed to give up his exact stock, as this would be an equivalent to endangering bis business. Therefore, it seems to us, that less the exporter, than the packer is interested in any purposed miscalculation of stock. The correction of any intentional over-estimate in the stock lies between the factors and dealers; and this correction can no more become effective through the Junta Commercial, or the Brokers' Board, than it would be through our orders. No Junta can oblige a merchant to prejudice his business, which as we have pointed out might be the case, and therefore, we say that the matter of this ditference should be a question of amicable agreement between factors and dealers. And that our view, as to the interested parties in the matter under discussion is the correct one, is proved by the action of the Junta Commercial, who reply to the petition of the factors, that no complaint can be made against the brokers, although for the good of all concerned, they will suggest to the Board the establishment of a permanent committee to take charge of the matter of stocks. The Brokers' board have appointed three brokers and the Associação Commercial three factors who will report on the matter If, as it is charged, the receipts by the railroad are given in gross weight, it is certainly no difficult matter to deduct the tare, and as to the local consumption, it is a well known fact that this is largely supplied by sweepings, and such over-plus of samples as are not requisite to furnish those forwarded by the sloppers. It would of course be advantageous that an agreement should be come to by the brokers, but we can not see that 50,000 bags more or less in stock is of nearly so great an importance to exporters,

copies of various police regulations, such as are in force in London, Paris and Lisbon, and from this request it may reasonably be inferred that a reform, which has become more than necessary, in our police regulations is in prospect. Dr. Pedro de Barros was employed by one of the late liberal governments to compile police regulations, but so far as we could see from a rather superficial perusal of his work, the changes he proposed were more in name, than in substance That the reform should be made must be the earnest desire of every one, and although we would naturally prefer that any changes should be based on the police laws of England and the United States, we have doubts as to the practicability of this for several reasons. From the very capture of a suspected party the procedure under British and Latin law is widely different. An English policeman warns his prisoner that any statements he may make will be used against him. He is even advised to plead "not guilty" at times. The officers of the law, in fact, assume all the responsibility of convicting the prisoner, and furnish him every opportunity of establishing his innocence, or even ol, by legal assistance, obtaining a discharge upon technicalities of the law. Under Latin police regulations the system is just the contrary. The prisoner is confined for days, is submitted to many interrogatories by police officials, may even be threatened, and every artifice is used to induce a conlession. From this it will be seen that it seems hopeless to expect any practical combination of the two systems. Any reform of our police regulations must therefore be based almost exclusively upon French, Portuguese or Italian regulations, any, or all, of which are probably an advance upon our present system. A great necessity in any projected change, and a feature of easy introduction, is the establishment of police courts, where petty offenses can be summarily deal with, or from which prisoners charged with more serious crimes can be remanded to a higher authority. We have referred to this matter more than once, but the opportunity of calling attention to it at a time when a cabinet is in office that, relieved of political anxiety, may have time to investigate such matters, should not be lost. That the idea is practical and practicable no one can doubt. Each ward (freguezia) should have a police court presided over by paid magistrates appointed in sufficien number that relief might be secured to each individual in turn. To these courts should be presented all persons arrested by the police, and the presiding magistrate should have authority to punish petty offences with fine, and, or, imprisonment, or in case of serious crimes to remand the prisoner pending the police investigation, or to commit him for trial by a superior court, or the jury. The magistrates would have to be, we fear, lawvers, but we have no doubt that, among the numerous members of the profession, skillul and prudent magistrates could be secured. The system at present in practice seems to us extremely antiquated, and that it offers opportunities for abuses, such cases as the Castro Malta scandal, and nearly daily complaints of arbitrary action on the part of police subordinate authorities, amply prove. A prisoner is examined by a police delegate, who makes his report to a judge of a criminal court, who examines the testimony and in case this proves sufficient indicts the prisoner under such and such a clause of the criminal code. We constantly see the jury occupied with such trivial affairs as a fight between two termagants, a broken head, or a black eye, all classified as offensas thysicas leves, but all sent up for trial by

the guilty party, to the great relief of the jury and the public prosecutor, and to the advantage of such serious cases as really call for the intervention of twelve citizens. If the minister of justice will introduce a law to establish these police courts, he will have done more for the establishment of order and the preservation of the peace than has ever been the case with any of his predecessors at the department of justice. We sincerely trust to live long enough to see the reform in practice.

ALTHOUGH the result was far from unexpected the success of the conservative party at the elections lately held throughout the empire calls for some remarks. Apart from the charges made of undue influence exercised by the government upon voters more or less dependent on it for their support, which charges are always impartially made by either party when in opposition against that in power, whatever be the political creed of the latter, the remarkable change of front on the part of the electoral body of Brazil proves one of two hypotheses. Either the electors (we do not say the country for reasons given below) of the empire are sincerely conservative and have under liberal governments voted against their consciences, or the electoral body does not represent the sentiment of the great mass of the Brazilian people, which is, we are again and again assured, firmly and conscientiously emancipationist, or even abolitionist as regards the slavery question. If we assume that the electors are conservatives by conviction, we become entangled by the very light vote cast, which would seem to prove that indifference is quite as much a feature in Brazilian politics as either conservatism or liberalism. In one district of this city, represented by this same liberal deputy for many years, the gentlemen was defeated in the most unequivocal manner, while the light vote cast shows that either the electors who formerly sent him in triumph to a seat in the Chamber have either abstained from exercising their right, whether from an antagonistic feeling towards the candidate, or from a feeling of despair that the party could obtain a majority, or they were no longer residents of his district. In the first case their opposition should have sought utterance at the polls; in the second it was nothing more nor less than cowardice. We confess we incline to the belief that in politics, as in so many other phases of public affairs in Brazil, the individuals earnestly interested in the question of slavery are led away by their enthusiasm to over-estimate the actual sentiments of what is called the Brazilian people. We are inclined to believe, and we heartily regret it, that the Brazillian people do not desire any greater advance on the road to civilization than is to be secured by a policy, which has been aptly described as "wait a bit" (espere um pouco). We see no consequences of public meetings described as being innumerably attended. The rockets are as impartially consumed for one, as for another successful candidate. An elector casts his vote influenced by purely personal interests, and the result is a victory for that party, which offers inducements. This as to the second hypothesis. We have ourselves referred to the fact that the electors represent but a small part of the male adult population of the country and the electoral body being circumscribed by the very unnecessarily severe clauses of the reform bill, which was however passed by a liberal government and endorsed by liberal legislators, the elections in Brazil express more the political views of a class, than that of a people. But this very reason, which our native colleagues are harping on now that it is too late, is a further proof of the jury; whereas a police magistrate could settle the affair in half-an-hour, fine or imprison cowardice of the liberals who feared to

meet their adversaries at the polls. It is which must be made in currency, and that its all very well to say that an unanimous conservative Chamber will cause a revolution in political opinion. The leaders of the conservative party will not permit an unanimous Chamber to be elected. A sufficient opposition will be admitted; such as is described in that amusing work "The Member for Paris," whose duty will be to make violent attacks on the government, that the ballot finally may prove how firmly, conscientiously and enthusiastically is Brazil conservative. To summarize; the result of the elections is no more than another example of how little a foreigner can rely upon what is called public opinion in Brazil. We even doubt its existence, if our colleagues may be said to represent it; but if it be represented by the Praça do Commercio, then the advance in exchange and in apolices proves conclusively that Brazil besides being essentially agricultural, is essentially conservative. We are heartily glad that the cabinet has secured a good majority. This fact will allow of some attention being paid to most important matters, matters that are of vital importance. First the settlement of the floating debt; then vigorous measures to secure immigration, included in which are laws for civil marriages, baptisms and funerals: then the great naturalization law, all of which promised under liberal auspices are likely, if ever, to become effective under conservative governments. If we add to these a reform of the electoral law, which so far has proved to be far from effective, and a petition that the Saraiva emancipation project be modified, we readily see that the government of Barao de Cotegipe has sufficient work before it.

"WE learn that the minister of finance is study ing a plan relative to obligatory payments in gold of enstom-house dities on imports, with an abatement of 25 to 30 per cent, on the 60 per cent, addicionaes."—Diario de Noticias, 22 January.

If the rumor that has reached our colleague be true, then the minister of finance deserves applause for his cogitations. We have an idea that the minister and ourselves must be in psychological contact, for when we were writing of the necessity of explaining the projects of the Treasury, H. Ex. was cogitating upon the very point, to which we have so often referred. Psychology aside, if the minister can pass the law to levy import duties in gold, we can but think that a step in advance has been made. Let us examine the question, however, under a purely business aspect.

A hale of goods pays at present specific 160\$000 as ahove 100\$000 25 per cent. additional 25 000 125\$000

an apparent loss of 35\$000 to the revenue, and an increase of £2.1.3 of duties to the importer. But il the examination be continued it will be found that the payment of duties in gold will cause such an appreciation of the gold value of our token money that this difference will tend to disappear. That duties in gold may equipoise the present duties in currency an exchange of about 23 d is necessary, and whether this be possible is the knot of the question. We consider that the payment of duties in gold, by relieving the exchange market of government necessities, would almost immediately cause an advance in rates. Duties as paid, in coin or its equivalent in bills of exchange, would be forwarded to the Treasury and furnish the fund from which would be supplied the payments due in bullion to foreign creditors. The Treasury would no longer have any occasion to appear as a taker of exchange, payment of

withdrawal from the market would at once cause rates to advance is incontestable. The practical working of the possible change requires more study. If, as during the Paraguayan war, the customs officials claim payments in coin, the sovereign will become the great medium of payment, and as has been pointed out in our columns its use will lead to certain difficulties of far from easy solution. Bills of exchange are more practical, but are open to the objection that sterling, francs, reichs-marks, or dollars may be tended; all of these representing bullion and where the drawer deserves credit, equally a tender for duties. Therefore any attempt at levying duties in gold should be based upon the tender of sovereigns. 'The amount of actual coin would not necessarily be very considerable, for payments in gold at the custom house to-day would be deposited in the Treasury to-morrow, and might appear upon the market on the following day, if the Treasury required to take exchange with its coin. We doubt whether £200,000 in gold, under existing circumstances, would not suffice to meet the needs of our market. The great drawback is the probability that light sovereigns would appear. Human nature is fallible, and if 20 shillings worth of duties can be met by a payment of 19 s 113/ d advantage will be taken of this and current, although light, sovereigns imported for the purpose of paying duties. So long as the sovereign passes from the Treasury to the banks and from these to merchants to be again paid into the custom houses, no inconvenience or loss may result, but after a series of years the wear and tear will be so considerable that loss is certain to fall upon some one, and this some one is likely to be the government. Therefore it was suggested to issue certificates against bullion. Remaining on deposit there will be less abrasion and the certificates do away with that counting, which is so tedious and unnecessary. We are perhap officious in furnishing advice gratis to the Treasury officials, but have little doubt that our crude ideas will meet with the proper attention from the statesmen who are appointed to guide the ship of state.

COFFEE PLANTING IN BRAZIL.

The Madras Mail of November 26th last has an article under the above heading which is inspired by the perusal of extracts from Mr. van delden Laerne's work on coffee, which were published in the Ceylon Tropical Agriculturist. As the writer in the Mail does not seem to have any personal knowledge of Mr. van delden Laerne's book, we cannot, but think some of his criticisms useless, while some of his statements are absolutely devoid of fact. Among the latter are such as that the smaller planters are gradually abandoning their coffee plantations and planting food crops. Small planters are, worst luck, but rare in Brazil and have never had coffee plantations.

'Then, it is stated that in Santos (S. Panlo?) where the coffee is young, etc. in some cases the proprietors turn over their plantations for four years to a small farmer, who is bound to perform certain specified works each season and to fill up all vacancies in the coffee, being allowed in return to plant any crop he likes between the trees, and he also receives a certain payment at the end of his lease. This is certainly somewhat modifying Mr. van delden Lacrne's statement, for he says this is only occasionally done where the planter having planted the trees, does not wish to care for their cultivation. It is undoubtedly more an exception than a pratice, which it would appear the Mail understands it to be.

"Bot in spite of the vitality of their trees there can be no doubt that the cultivation of coffee in Brazil is rapidly decaying. People shrink from

opening new land, not only an account of the low prices obtained lor their produce, but they can no longer be certain of being able to gather the fruit of their labour. The gradual extinction of slavery is being accomplished by law notwithstanding all the efforts of the owners to retard the movement. Gangs in emancipated blacks go about the country over-awing Municipalities and other large owners (sic) and othlighing then to free their slaves. The question of imputing labour does not appear to have been practically approached; and the Government of India would be unwilling to allow its subjects to emigrate to a country whence reports of shocking outrages on the coloured population still occasionally find their way into the English papers... It seems, then, as if a stendy dimunition of the Brazilian coffee export may be expected. The above extract contains some truth

The above extract contains some truth mixed with a great deal of ignorance as to Brazil. The cultivation of coffee may not be extending as rapidly as it did under the very high prices ruling here in 1872-73, but the trees then planted, or planted since, are now about in their prime, and that plantations are extended is proved by the numerous advertisements of judicial sales of plantations, in which are always specified very considerable quantities of young trees.

The gangs of emancipated blacks who over-awe Municipalities and other large proners is most amusing. A gang of emancipated blacks would strike such terror into the souls of Mnnicipalities, and other large owners, that our whole army, navy and marine corps would be insufficient to produce confidence and quietude for the planters. This expression must arise from some misapprehension on the part of the Mail. Municipalities can hold no slaves in Brazil, and gangs of freedmen who overawe planters never existed.

That no practical attempt has been made to attract immigration and that slaves are shockingly ill-treated on the plantations are assertions we readily agree to. We have too often pointed them out to do otherwise. even were we so inclined, but these two assertions seem to us the only statements made in the article we are reviewing that do not clearly show so utter an ignorance of Brazilian affairs, as should have made the Mail very chary in placing before the world its remarks on coffee planting here.

That the Brazilian coffee crop tends to decrease statistics disprove, and if our statement be not deemed worthy of credence by the Mail we may refer the editor to the reports and figures of any of the London brokers; or even to Mr. van delden Laerne's work who at page 372 of the English translation says,

translation says.

The future of coffee planting in Brazil depends to a great degree on the nation itself. If the land-owners could make up their minds, of course at the sacrifice of a good many private interests, to livide the large estates into small parcels, in order to sell these to the colonists, I am confinent that the stream of agriculturists would flow more in the direction of Central Brazil, and that coffee planting there, after a temporary diminution of profunction in consequence of the enancipation of the slaves, would recover its furner importance, if not exceed it.

We had occasion to refer to Mr. van delden Laerne's work when first published, and although we do not entirely agree with all his deductions, still the book certainly contains more information on coffee cultivation in the producing zones o this empire than any work yet published and we advise our colleague of the Madras Mail to purchase a copy, before again writing on Brazilian coffee planting.

SMOKING ON THE TRAMCARS.

To the Editor;

Sir .- Smoking on the tram-cars is a daily annoyance to a large numbers of passengers, It is almost impossible to ride any distance and escape the fumes of tobacco.

Now, I propose that the tram companies adopt a regulation prohibiting smoking except in the rear seats. In this way ladies, children and all who do not smoke, can easily avoid this nuisance, and the smokers and children have no means of getting out to the fresh air except by taking a ride on the tram-cars, and it is cruel to compel them to ride in the foul fumes of bad tobacco.

It is hoped that the tram companies will seriously consider this question, and adopt some such regulation as the one suggested, to protect their patrons from this nuisance. A large part of the smokers are only thoughtless in this respect and would willingly comply with such a regulation. If any, however, have no regard for the rights and feelings of others, they should be compelled to respect them. As Neal Dow says : "A man has no more right to poison the air I breathe than he has to poison the water I drink."

Truly yours,
A non-smoker, Rio, Jan. 25, 1886. CAPIVARY CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORY.

We have received the following communication which we willingly print. The item to which our correspondent refers was, as all our provincial notes necessarily are, extracted from our exchanges. - EDS. Rro News.

Rio Janeiro, 16 Janvier 1886 Monsieur A. J. Lamoureux, 79, Rue 7 de Septembre

Votre estimable journal du 15 courant contient un comptu-rendu de la dernière campagne de l'usine centrale de Capivary, St. Paul, qui est tout-à fait erronné, comme vous pourrez vons en convaincre par les données ci-contre, extraites des Balances officiel'es établies au 14 Oct. 1885 par les syndies de la Compagnie, déclarée en liquidation forcée. Recevez Monsieur le Redacteur, l'assurance de

ma parlaite consideration.

94, Rae de Riachuelo.

errêts continueles.

Usme Centrale de Copwary. Campagne 1885, commencée le 1 Juillet et cerminée le 31 du même mois, le gérent s'étant refuse à continuer la fabrication, laissant aux planteurs plus de 9,000 Tx. de cannes qui ont été perdus. Durée du travail 30 jours, y compris les

cannes payés. Rs 11:525\$864 m a fabrique environ 700 sacs sucre de 60 km en 1m 2mm á 3me qualité qui ont rendu. Rs 10,107\$718

Difference en moins.... Rs 1,418\$146 475 520 9,516 006 12,781\$9n6

Rs. 14,200\$052

rnal do Commercio, 9th Jan. EXPORTS FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

We annex a summary of the values of our ex-orts in 1885, divided among the different articles

and th	reir d	lestina	tions	. n	s dec	lare	d i	100	n	clean	nnce
Tatal exports 67,555.8145	Diamonds	Merchandise	do dest. not given	Manioc flour		Horns.				Coffee	Asticles
	9,000	- 67.546.814	11	51	Ιİ	.	35.332	225,133	1,064	67,285,280\$	United States
30,791,878\$	183,868	30,334.663 1,266,366	559	3,993	26,062 8,281	32,787	111,185	154,644	894.814	28,994,021\$	Europe
4,000,965\$	1-1	4,000,965		208	553	П	ı	61,612	2-31-3	3,008,278\$	Elsewhere
103,359,089\$	7.041	1,266,366	10,432	4,206	26.615 8,281	95.542 32.787	146.517	441,389	895,878	99,287,579\$	Totals

We have modified these tables for the conveniwill annoy no one but themselves. It is not a rare sight to see the front seat filled with men smoking to the annoyance of a whole tram full of passengers. Many ladies praise—Eds. Rio News. Jornal do Commercio, 9th January.

RETROSPECT FOR 1885.

The future historian of the commerce of Rio de Janeiro, should he wish, benevolently, to express in terse phrases the nature of the period we have passed through, will have to qualify the year 1885, as a great halt in the activity of this important manket, where are reflected, and moreover concentrated, the movement and interests of all others in the country.

If however, more severe in his decision, he should wish to be also more rigorous in its expression, he will say, we have arrived at a critical period, at that fatal instant when a situation, reaching the utmost gravity, must of necessity be solved, must become either better or worse, but cannot continue to be the same.

Lively hopes, the faithful companions of a new year would induce us to give a preference to the former of these hypotheses, did we not fear that from this soul-crowolld arise serious perils to our country, a blind, but not a pleasant error through which we have lost numerons years.

Our position is extremely unlavorable from whatever view it be regarded, economically, commercially, of financially. This we were carried by a lamentable confusion of ideas, for we considered a peril as over, when we had ceased to think of it.

The deferring of the solution of a difficult question may be at times, as an occasional resource employed advantageously, but to advance it to a a system, apply it always and to all things, is a grave mistake, principally in the high administration of a country.

From our attempts to procrastinate all questions offering any difficulty arises our present unfavorable position.

The year 1885 did not create it; it left it exactly as it found it, nothing dune, nor anything attempted to improve it; it was an inert year, a period of liquidations and not of enterprise, or, as we have said, a real halt in the national activity.

a real halt in the national activity.

Three kinds of influences become sensible in the year 1885; the sterile agtation of the pretended problem of the transformation of labour; the remembrances and the consequences of the imprudent operations of the coffee synthicates, and the lack of a belief in an improvement of the financial position.

cial position.

Each, as we see, deferred questions!

The discussions and projects relative to the slave question occupied all the time of Parliament, from this resulted that other public interests could not be attended to, and the apprehensions and reserve of agriculture, to the prejudice of commerce, were increased. Uncertain and alarmed as to the future a good part of the planters used all diligence to realize their copys, to reduce their supplies, and also on their side to defer everything that could be held over. It is obvious that such resolutions did not help traile, nor increase its facilities, nor its profits.

facilities, nor its profits.

The remniscences of the vast speculative operations which were made in orffee during the preceding year were not yet effaced in the consuming markets, and influenced opinions every time that stocks in our market showed an increase under supplies a little larger than the average; hence constant in agularity in business, flactuations and weakness in prices. On the other hand the liquidation of the heavy losses of the syndicates was urgent, nor was it any too early realized; although sacrifices were made and capital was displaced, commerce in none of its branches appeared to hencili from these, seeing upon the contrary its profits reduced by the tliminished number and volume of new operations.

Finally, the position of the public treasury hecame worse; revenue fell off, whereas charges increased, principally those which have to he met ahroad; as so regular budget was voted, not even an attempt could be made to equipoise the receipts and expenditure, and the necessities of the Treasury, always increasing, obliged at to enter into competition with trade at the counters of the hanks, demanding in the division of supplies a lion's share.

Under such circumstances commerce could not, even with the hest will expand nor show a resul-;

while even this good will was waiting,
... We have seen the evidences of public delt
in demand, as a shield for title or uneasy equital;
shares of industrial companies stationary or with
little movement; the bank portfolios falling off,
ideposits increasing and no demand for money for
trade operations.

A misecalile result has 1885 left us !

Lamentations are not sufficient, however; it is necessary to shake off this national torpor which threatens to elestroy us.

The time of an easy and comfortable life at the expense of cheap and forced labour has passed.

Slavery has existed; the old instrument of labour is lost and Brazil can no longer live upon the product of one only industry.

Only large immigration can restore to us prosperity, greatness and strength. Every sacrifice to attract it should be made, and made immediately, every necessary reform in our legislation required to level its path should be commenced at once, and without hesitation.

We are hecoming impoverished; it is necessary to reduce expenses, to commence no new works, suspend work un such undertakings as are in course of construction, stop subsidies, guarantees, ostentations and nseless commissions. In this manner only can the people he asked for further sacrifices, new taxes, to which they will hecome resigned, when their profitable employment is verified.

Our credit is still solid: ilo not let us shake it by attempting European loans, and at home let us cease the issue of paper money, the principal cause of the fall in exchange, which, like a cancer, slowly ilevours all economies.

If in advanced countries, to the state only competes the maintaining of order, the guaranteeing of liberty, the securing of justice, under our condition it becomes necessary to awake individual iniciative and not simply limit it to an idolatrous respect for theories, which daily facts are refuting all over the world.

Yornal do Commercio, ath Ian.

HYPOTHECARY LAWS.

After a long discussion in each House of Parliament, after two petitions from the Associação Commercial of Rio de Janeiro and from the Centro da Lavoura e du Commercia, after a manimous manifestation from the press, the dilatory laws that affected civil and commercia executions and sanctioned the absurd practice of forceil adjudications, a scale-crow that was raised between commerce and agriculture whose intunate nation based upon mutual confidence is an essential condition for the existence of crédit foncer insitintions, destined in the near future to lead great services to the agriculture of the country, were revoked.

But, however, that the year 1885 should leave no completed performance, Decree N. 3,272 of October 5th, which changed various regulations regarding civil and commercial executions, ordered that forced adjudications should be maintained as to contracts made before the promudgation of the law. Approved in October, 1885, the law had not orae into lorce up to the end of the year, because the necessary regulationals had not been organized; thus measures were left unexecuted that had been cunsidered necessary and urgent, and most important interests were left unprotected.

Canadania anth Innoces

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Over 8,500 emigrants from Europe passed through the Lazaretto on Martin Garcia Island last week.

—The news from Tandi about the harvest is exceptionally good. There are at presentially working 73 entting machines and 11 steam threshers. The number of squares under wheat is 2,900, under maize 800, and under alfalfa 700. The wheat is excellent, very full, and will yield allow 40,000 fanegas. The farmers have had to overcome tremendous stumbling blocks, and the hank has increased their difficulties by refusing to discount a cent.

—The New Year that is tlawning may be pregnant with transcendental results, but one fact is certain and that is that the vitality of the country is supreme in its ability to crush all impediments under its progressive feet and that the National Government has the will and the power to keep the publical engine of the country on the right track. These are facts that capitalists and Argentine bondholders should keep in mind when their confidence in Argentine affairs hegins to be shaken by the attacks of the London press, or hy the prospects of political affairs here.

Nearly five hundred ocean stramers entered this port last year with 21,500 passengers and 18,685 immegrants. We may safely put the figure of unmigrants at 115,000, the largest number that ever arrived in the Plate in a single year, as may be seen by the following table:

Year.	Imnogrants.	Year.	Immigrants
1860	5.656	1873	76.332
1861	6,301	1874	68,277
1862	6.716	1875	42,066
1863	10,408	1876	20,965
1864	11,682	1877	29,010
1865	11,767	1878	35,260
1866	13.696	1879	50,205
1867	17.046	188o	41,615
1868	29.234	1881	47.489
1869	37,934	1882	59,843
1870	39,667	1883	63,200
1871	20,926	1884	77,000
1872	37,037	1885	108,000

The above figures are the hest barometer of the advance of the country from the days of penury of the Mitre epoch to the present sunshine of wealth and power.

—We cling to the belief that next year will see financial affairs slightly more straitened than in 1885, whilst the political effervescence will subsidie in face of the peaceful disposition of the sweeping majority of the country and of the strength of the National Government. The liquidation that is going on in the market, visible in the general shrinkage of business, will probably continue in 1886, but we may also witness the active reaction before another twelve-month, if the Government and Congress begin to retrench and cut down expenditure in the War, Navy and Education departments; but financial improvement is ont of the question as long as the Government continues the present extravagant expenditure.

-Notwithstanding the gigantic speculation on the Bulsa during the year we close, no fortunes were made or won, and in a Buls we close, no great of view 1885 was a dull year enough. That the enuntry has, however, grawn immensely in 1885 all ailmit; colonies, estancias, chacras, vineyards, sugar plantations, meat freezing companies, all show a remarkable increase on the previous year. In fact, some merchants think the year 1885 was the most progressive this country has ever known, and that spite of 'curso forzoso' and every other check, if we march as we are going, the Plate in 1890 will be double what it is to-day in trade and productions, and with at least one million more inhabitants. Of course, there are complaints o losses in traile, tightness of money, fall in woul, failure of line, &c., but the question to consider is, has any other country done hetter in 1885 than this? We think not, and we think we all have to be most thankful to a kind providence for so prosperous and beneficent a year. If any man hall time to sit flown and make a list of all the new houses huilt, all the new colonies, new estancias and sheepfarms started, all the new land ploughed up, all the new hands with their families that have settled down in the country during the year, all the new kilometres of railways laid and telegraphs put up, all the new industries formed and all the new capital that one way or the other has come into the R. Plate since 1884, he would indeed confer a favor on the We, who are at the face of the movement and see what is going on, admit our utter inability to make any such schedule of the country's march during the 12 months, and we ailmit that about the poorest stand-point one could take, from whence to judge the year's progress of the nation, is the Bolsa, which notwithstanding its great size and dimensions, it is not able to hold the emigrants that arrive in a single month.

RAILROAD NOTES

-The November traffic receipts of the Bahia Central were 34,402\$830 and expenses 34,314\$290.

—The fiscal engineer of the Rio Claro railway reports the November traffic recepts at 54,4045560 and expenses 22,030\$030.

—The November traffic receipts of the Natal and Nova Cinz railway were 11,257\$140 and expenses 17,632\$224; deficit 6,375\$084.

.-From the dispatch of the minister of agriculture, dated 9th inst, to the fiscal engineer of the Kio Granule and Bagé railway, it appears that differences of exchange on remittances of revenue may not be charged to traffic expenses.

—The traffic receipts of the Principe de Grão Pará railway for the last six months of 1885 were 279, 959\$360, of which 103,518\$500 from passengers and 153,944\$760 from goods. Expenses iluring the same time were 151,631\$914; halance 128, 327\$446.

—The minister of agriculture on the 13th advised the fiscal engineer of the Paraná railway that when damage to, or loss of, goods may not reasonally he charged to the carelessness of emplayés of the company, such damages or losses may be charged to traffic expenses.

—By theree n. 9,546 dated 9th inst. the government waives its claim to the reversion of the Leopolilina railway in favor of the province of Minas Geraes. By a curious oversight the roal was to revert to the general government and to the provincial also, but the action of the former settles the difficulty.

—The Jornal do Commercio of the 20th publishes the following communication, under the heading of the Brand rankays: During the past two mouths this mad has had an enormous diminution of its revenue due to obstinacy (termosia) in embeavouring to sustain the high tariffs at any costs. We point out some particulars to which we call the attention of the minister of agneediure; 40 litres of salt pay by rail 5750-80 or s, besides cartage. By the Graciosa cart-road the waggons carry it, at 500 rs, and there is no cartage. Two seroons of maté, or 22 k kilos, pay by rail 68080, by the Uraciosa road 4\$500!!! Kerosene pays 2\$830, by waggon 500 rs | A bag of coffee 1\$200, by the Graciosa road 700 reis!!!

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-The December receipts at the Maranham constom house were 202,931\$701.

—The receipts at the Ceará custom house in December were 110,631\$958.

The December receipts at the Pará custom house were \$16,450\$641, and for the year 1885, 7,983,621\$699.

—On the 18th inst the Campos Synilicate company commenced work for the water supply, etc. of that town.

—In December 1,708,036 kilos, of coffee were shipped from the Casa Branca, S. Paulo, station of the Mogyana railway.

—The December receipts, customs, etc. at the treasury agency in Sta. Catharina were 85,972\$325, against 77,826\$205 for the same month in 1884.

—The minister of marine has ordered the captain of the port of Alagóas to send to the Naval Museum such articles as have any historical value, old guns, etc. rusting there, and to sell the balance.

—Advices from S. Carlos de Pinhal, S. Paulu, estimate the growing coffee crop in that municipality at 800,000 hags. But for the throught the municipality would have produced 1,000,000 hags. We copy this.

—The number of slaves who hecome free under the recent law in the district of Mogy-mirim, S. Paulo, is 431, of whum 240 are over 65 years and 191 over 60 years old. The latter have to serve for three years.

—On the 6th, at his fazenda near Juiz de Fóra, Minas Geraes, a planter died, leaving by will 80 slaves free. He could not carry them with him, nor avail of their services. We have little patience with death-heil repentances.

.-On the 19th the provincial authorities of Rio de Jaucho sent to the minister of justice the criminal statistics for 1884. If the Idealy is caused by the number of crimes, Rio de Janeiro must be an availally wicked province.

—A faily colleague notices a robbery, somewhere in the province of Paraná, when 2,185\$007 was stolen. As 10 teis is the smallest coin in circulation in the empire, it would be interesting to know how that thef carried of 7 reis.

-By decrees dated 16th a custom house official from Santos takes charge of the Para custom house, the inspector of this is removed to Ceará and a Pará official takes the post of the Santos official promoted. The inspector at Ceará takes the Pará vacancy. What can the matter he?

—The conservative chief of the 13th district of Minas Geraev was so distressed at the defeat of his favorite candidate at the late elections, that he committed suicide. We could have understood the candidate thing such a foolish act, but that a backer should show such sensibility astonishes us.

—The Ypiranga, S. Paula, monument committee have agreed to pay Dr. Pedro America de Figueired 30,000\$ for a painting to represent the Grita de Ypiranga; that is, when 11. M. D. Pedro I declared his intention of remaining in Brazil. The painting will be 6 to 8 metres long. Seems cheap.

-The slave statistics of the province of Sergipe are published in the Jornal do Commercio of the 22nd.

-The Jornal do Commercio of the 14th publishes the following statistics of the slave population in the province of S. Paulo:

Slaves in the province, June 30, 1885.... 153,270

The Jornal considers this number much overestimated and estimates at 135,000 the number
of slaves likely to appear upon the new books of

-The receipts at the treasury agency for the province of Minas Geraes in December last were 121,216\$787, against 62,984\$688 for the same month in 1884.

-Advices from Paraliyha do Norte say that some rain had fallen at the capital. Unless it extends into the interior serious damage to crop

-O Bacpendyano, published in Caxambú, Minas, in a very well written article, points out that, that province will have no objection to receiving all the immigrants procurable, and if we may suggest to the directors of the German association examination into the advantages offered there would well repay some expense and trouble.

-The colonists recently arrived at S. Schastiac de Cahy were, according to advices from Rio Grande, miserably treated. They slept in the open air, had nothing to eal and so bringry were they that they devoured orange peel. The creatures begged from thor to door. Two cl died from exhaustion. The Gazeta de Noticias uf the 21st contains the above, which will, no doubt, be contradicted later on.

LOCAL NOTES

-A higanist was recently captured here by the police. A professed bigamist is a novelty in Rio.

"Out of the months of bahes"-Pedro-"My papa is a merchant. What does yours do?" Pun -- "He does nothing. He is a deputy."

-Atanallpa Atahalipa Inca Vidigal wants to be a provincial employé. If he can remember his name, we trust he will get the herth.

-Our colleagues still throw nind at each other One calls the other a white bear; the latter callhis opponent a black bear. Edifying, hat hardly

-Two sneak thieves were arrested on the 13th, upon one of whom was found a letter address "to a respectable person." Why not publish this "respectable person's" name?

-If the coming relatorio of the minister of agriculture contains all the information he is emanding from the provinces, we will have a monumental work.

-We have all along been in doubt as to the population of Rio. A claily colleague says that there are 400,000 men, but does not give the women and children.

-The mass for the soul of the late King of Portugal, D. Fernando, was duly celebrated in the tath. The Imperial Family, ministers, nobbility, gentry and representatives of the press were

-The Diario de Noticus of the 16th says the on the preceding day, Conselheiro Saraiva freed all his slaves, who will remain on his plantation re-ceiving salary. We trust this benevolent action was not caused by the slightest touch of remorse.

-The Gazeto de Noticias says the chief of police gave orders to a hotel to furnish the offi command of the detachment of marines under arms on election day, breakfast and dinner aa histum. We hope the champagne bill will not be extravagant.

-The law of 28th Sentember, 1885, declared slaves aged 65 years free. How then can they be freed by their masters? We constantly see that Conselheiro Fulano and D. Siciana have freed such and such slaves 60 and 65 years old, and it seems to us about the equivalent of making a virtue of a necessity.

On the 9th inst. the minister of agriculture advises the government engineer in Europe that pending further advices the orders for waggons to carry stone, cement and sand for the Onixadá reservoir are to be suspended. Why? Would not these waggons do for the drainage work at S. Paulo?

-The minister of justice asks on the 13th his colleague for foreign affairs to princure for him police regulations, etc. from London, Paris and Lishon. And it is just about time too to reform either the regulations here, or helter still to have no pulice at all, by which a considerable saving would be effected

-The Diarto de Noticias of the 15th says that so soon as the maestro Carlos Gomes has presented his new opera, Lo Schiavo, to a Milan ambence, he will leave for Brazil. We have heen pining during his absence. Tamagnu, Duse-Ceerli, and tutti quanti have been unable to cure nor sandades of il maestro Brazileiro.

-The minister of agriculture is showing most praiseworthy anxiety to collect such statistics as will make his coming relatorio most valuable. May we suggest to his colleague at the treasury that in his relatorio he includes tables to show the net result of the innumerable provincial lotteries, of which the tickets have been sold in this city during the past year.

-Does not our colleague of L'Avenir du Brézil rather go hack on its title, when it occupies so much space avec Pavenir du commerce français? We only ask for information.

-The president of the province of Rio de Janeiro says dynamite is inflammable. We were number the impression that percussion was necessary to cause an explosion, but the president know

-The Diario de Noticias of the 19th says the Treasury will clear 600,000\$ on some 30,000 shares of the Agricula, Industrial and Pastoril con pany taken over at 40\$ per share from the hank-rnpt estate of the Mané hank. Every little helps these hard times.

-The murderer of his friend in the Rua da Candelaria on the night of the 15th April appeared for a second time before the jury on the 19th and was again sentenced to the galleys for life. A new appeal was made both by the judge and prisoner's counsel, and now let us hear that the court of appeals has granted a third trial and we are

-Three witnesses at the trial for muriler at the jury up the 19th were not allowed entrance, bepapers points out this may have happened only through ignorance on the part of an employe, but it might arise from a purpose of preventing witnesses from giving testimnny, which would be a serious matter imleed

-We have received a circular from Mons, Léon Mertens advising the establishment of an intional express husiness, the want of which Mons. Merteus considers a serious matter. Contansear & Co. of New York have had an agency here for many years onder Mr. John Crashley's management, of which Mons. Mertens appears to have

-Now that we are to have official figures for our coffee stocks, and under the conservative régime a millenium general, why not census? We do not mean a nolitical con We do not mean a political census, but one that will show what is the population of the capital of the greatest country in South America. Barão de Mamoré certainly has time now to attend to the matter, unless indeed the election of his son is not yet decided.

-"It was reported yesterday at the Exchange that the government had resolved to purchase the land on the margin of the Rio S. Pedro for the water service of this city. The payment, if the rumor he true, will he made in shares of the Companhia Agricola e Pasinril de Urngoay. The State holds something over 30,000 of these shares, which at the present quitation are worth 1,800,000\$, and which were received in the settlement of its claim on the Banco Mauá,"—O Parz, 20th Jan.

-The Jornal do Commercia of the 20th states ex cathedra "that during the last two months the exports of coffee to New Orleans were larger than to New York." We annex the cleanances for November, December and January to date:

New York, New Orleans November.... bags 127,283 6,000 December ... , 157,187 January , 120,052 57, 141 22,900 The assertion is so astounding that we are no terly mable to account for it.

O Pais and the Gazeta de Notichas, our two independent journals, are extremely severe on the liberal party in referring to the late elections, Both of these papers forcibly point out that any charges against the government of unitaly in fluencing votes will be useless, for the liberals virtually "threw on the sponge." The fact scems to be that as a party the liberals have committed suicide. The opposition to the Dantas cabinet, the unruliness and want of discipline shown on smany necasions by professed liberals has destroyed the party. The coming legislative session will be a most interesting one in the history of Brazil, for prominent members of the late liberal party will be obliged to define their positions, when in genuity must be used and reciprocal animadversions will doubtless be numerous

-The movement of immigrants during 1885 at the government station on the Illia das Flores, Arrivals 10.579, departures 11,572, rema was : ing on 31st December, 34; of the arrivals, 7,782 were males and 2,797 females. As to nationalities : were mates and 2,797 females. As to nationalities : 7,765 Italians, 1,373 Portuguese, 586 Germans, 326 Austrians, 240 Poles, 209 Spaniards, 101 French, 36 Swiss, 17 Swedes, 16 Russians, 4 Turks, 2 Belginns, 2 Norwegians and 2 Englishmen. Of the departures: 4,288 left for S. Paqlo, 4,138 for Rio Grande do Sul, 1,090 for Minas aes, 542 for this city, 415 for Santa Catharina 353 for P 353 for Paraná, 347 for Rio de Janeiro [province], 161 for Buenos Aires, 143 for Esperito Santo, 43 fur Pernambuco, 20 for Bahia, 14 for Amazonas anil 9 for Pará. From 3rd March, 1883, date non which the station was opened, up to 31st December 1885, the total number of immigrants arrived there

-The amount to be paid the engineer Caland for his examinations made at the Rio Grande do Su bar is 78,191 francs,

-The native press is getting up a collection to present Sr. Bernardelli, the sculptor, with a block of markle from which he is to "sculp" the statue of St. Stephen.

-There are no final results of the elections yet known, but that the conservative majority will be very considerable in the new Chamber seems unquestinuable,

-O Parz on the 15th (election day) says: All the garrison of the city was under arms, as were also the marines, 50 of whom were placed under the orders of the chief of police.

-There were 38 fires in Rio during 1885, of which 24 were insignificant. The loss by these fires is estimated by the Jornal do Commercio to have been 160,500\$.

-O Paiz still hunts up Sr. Revy. On the 22nd it states that Sr. Revy receives 1,000\$ per month and 8\$ per day for field work, as engineer in chie of the Quixada reservoir (we had almost written -n) concurssion.

-Although we are accustomed to the wit and harmless malice of the Revista Illustrada, we have never seen a hetter number than that of the 16th. The designs are splendid, particularly the one re presenting the late elections.

-The police delegate in his report upon the capture of the internal revenue stamp forgers on the 11th inst, states that the prisoners were arrested in the act, and estimates the nominal value of stamps secured by the police at 10,840\$. It does not appear whether any of these stamps are in

-The following was the movement at the Cassa Economica in this city during December

Deposits during Nov. 391,886\$000
Withdrawale

Withdrawals 374,891 549 16,994 451 Balance 31st December 13,311,540\$754 On the 31st December, 1884, the

balance was......12,003,291 651

-A daily colleague points out an easy way for the subordinate police authorities to escape responsibility. When an innocent party is arrested, id his friends apply for a hove-his-carcass as Sam

Weller calls it, the police at once discharge the prisoner, and when the have his appears, reply the prisoner is discharged. A judge of one of our criminal courts informs, under date of the 14th, the ilirector of the gaol that such prisoners as applied for an order of habeas-corpus, and this has en granted, are not to be discharged on an order from a solv-delegate of police.

-A decidedly sharp piece of practice was tried on by a laily named D. Rita Angelica de Lima, who female slave, and three children of this latter aged respectively 19, 161/2 and 133/ years. The mother and children were enrolled as a part of the slaves, who are to be freed under the Rio Branco law, but D. Rita freed the mother uncombitionally and the children with the condition of serving until their majurity. The minister of agriculture on the 11th ilecitles, however, that the emancipations were illegal, as made after the enrolment and orders that all shall be included in the rull of slaves to be freed under the fund. D. Rita we trust, will lose the services of the freedmen

-In reference to the figures at the Carne Eco nomica, which we print in this section, the Jornal do Commercio points out again that the very important aum on deposit does not represent savings, but rather investments of wealthy parties who use the Cuixa as a means of earning a fair interest on Aparl from the fact that the figures are misleading, we can see no objection to this manner of earning interest. It amounts to about the same thing as depositing funds in the treasury against treasury bills. The appeal to employer made by the Jornal, seems to us very sensible but if it he followed up and the labouring classes begin to save, ento as loterias,

-"l'o day the engineer Révy leaves for S Paulo commissioned by the department of agriculture to proceed with the works to prevent inumlations at the Braz suburb. It is a cuntrary, as to its effects, to that of Quixada. In Ceará, engineer Révy hy zeal and capacity, demonstrated in an official document, endeavoured to obtain inandations upon prairies affected by drought; in S. Paulo, he goes to protect from inundations the prairies threatened by water. Upon his own part, by this commission, the minister of agriculture tries to please his province, prumising it a great work, and in ally legality and morality in the payment of gratifications." O Paiz - 15th January. We abstain from any remarks, save that we trust that draining, as flooding is not, may be Monsieur Révy's métier.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, January 23rd, 1885 Bank rate of exchange on Lowlon to-day....... 17 % d.

Present value of the Brazilian mitreis (paper)... 662 rs. gold
do in U. S.

do do do in U. S.

com at \$4 80 per Lt sig..... 35 75 cts,

Value of \$1.00 [\$4.80 per Lt sig.] in Brazilian

DAILY COFFEB REPORTS.

Rio Associação Commercial daity cablegram to New York
garding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

Jan. 13	Jan. 16	Jan. 18	Jan. 19	Jan. 21	Jan. 22	Јап. 23
405,000	407,000	417,000	420,000	333,000 1	327,000	320,000
6,000	7,000	14.000 *	7.000	11,000 4	10,000	8,000
12,000	2,000	1	2,000	4,000	11,000	ι
steady	steady	steady	steady	steady	steady	firm
18 4	18	100	18	18	64 03	1
35 € & 5%	35 c & 5%	35 € 8€ 500	35 € 8: 5%	35 c & 5%	35 c & 50o	35 € № 5%
4.300	4,300	4.300	4.300	4.300	4,300	4.300
8 13[16 c	8 13116	8 12116	8 13116	8 13116	91161 8	8 13h26
3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	5,600	3,600	5,600
255		756	75%	756	750	255
	Jan. 15 405.000 6,000 12,000 steady 18 d 35 c & 5% 4.300 8 1516 c 3.600		Jan. 16 407,000 7,000 2,000 8teadly 18 & \$5% 31 60 3,150 8 1,516 3,150	Jan. 16 Jan. 18 407,000 417,000 7,000 14,000 14,000 14,000 14,000 18,000 18 31 c & 5% 4,300 4,300 8 1,316 8 1,316 3 1,560 3 1,	Jan. 16 Jan. 18 Jan. 19 Jan.	Jan. 16 Jan. 18 Jan. 19 Jan. 18

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

	ишагу 16th
Sales for United States during the week. Sales for Runces for the United States. Steamer clearances do (1) Clearances for the United States. Steamer clearances do (1) Clearances for Europeanil Elsewhere. Friegists by steimer. do saft Steamers loading for United States.	29,000 bags 12,000 ,, 32,000 ,, 15,000 10,000 ,, 35 C. & 5% 17/6 & 5%
Stock at Sawyos this morning. Recopits during week to yeld Jan. Sales for United States during week. To Europe 16. Shipments to United States do. O Burspe do. Market quiet: Good Average. Steumers basiling for United States Freight by St. do.	310,000 bngs 38,000 8,000 24,000 8,000 8,000 40,000 4\$000 2 35 C. & 5%

EXCHANGE.

EXCHANCE,

January 14.—The native banks were drawers on bankers and the English banks on head-offices at 17 (3)16 and the market railed firm during the day. Commercial sterling was quoted at 17 (3)16 and the market railed firm during the day. Commercial sterling was quoted at 17 (3)16—18, the latter being the mite for business at the clase, but there was not much doing. Commercial fromes were quoted at 290, and bank sterling from second hands at 1736. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13\$470, wellers at 13\$470.

January 15.—The raises at all the banks were 17 (3)16 on London, 534, on Paris and 660 on Hamburg at 90 dg, 28\$40 on New York at sight. To-day the elections are held and chere is fittle doing. On head-office something was done at 1736. In commercial sterling business was reported at 17 (3)16—18 and in frances at 23, on Read-offices, Clask sterling on bankers was also quoted at 1736. In commercial uterling as mall humbers at 1354. In commercial at 17 (3)16—18, the blitter being cusidered the rate for business, and connected finances were quoted at 528. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13\$470, sellers at 13\$450.

January 18.—The rates at all the banks were to 17 (3)16—18, the blitter being cusidered the rate for business, and connected finances were quoted at 528. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13\$470, sellers at 13\$450.

January 19.—Rates at the banks are unchanged and there is very little doing. Commercial sterling is quoted at the extremes of 17 (3)16—18. With little money under the latter rate. Bank to Paris was a reported 4 53, Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13\$406, sellers at 13\$400, closing at the Board with buyers at 13\$406, sellers at 13\$400, closing at the Board with buyers at 13\$406, sellers at 13\$400, closing at the Board with buyers at 11 (15)16—18. With little money under the latter rate. Bank to Paris was a reported 4 53, Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13\$400, sellers at 13\$400, closing at the Board with buyers at 13\$400, sellers at 13\$400, closing at the Board with buyers at 13\$400, s

in the day. In fiancs something was done at 533 for hank and 330—531 for commercial. Sovereigns sold at 13\$480, closing with buyers at 13\$470, sellers at 13\$490.

January 23.—At the English banks rates are 171 5110 bankers and 1778 on head-offices, 533 on Paris. For commercial stelling there is money at 18 and bills at 17 15116.

Commercial francs 527. The market is hardly steady.

-The Banco União de Credito declares a dividend of 5\$700 to shareholders and 10 per cent to the mutnarios, payable on and after the 31st March proximo.

—The number of failures registered in the courts were 39 in 1885 against 59 in 1884. It seems, however, that a greater number were not registered.—Yornal do Commercio, 9th January.

January.

—Messers, Manoel José Soarea, Antonio da Costa Chaves Faria, Antonio Felicio dos Santos and Manoel Cosme Pinto protose to organize a company to supply heef to nut market. The cattle will be killed in the province of Minas Genese and the carcasses brought here in railway waggons specially prepared on the frigorific principle.

—The committee of brokers appointed by the Board to verify the coffee stock having agreed "to not agree" the Board has appointed Messra Angusto Cesar de Soura, Guilherme Lair Precht and George E. Cox, a permanent committee on the coffee stock. Without any intention of criticizing the ability of the three gentlemen appointed, we may say that two of them know little of coffee

citicizing the ability of the three gentlemen appointed, we may say that two of them know little of coffee —The committees appointed to take the stock in our coffee market were composed of Mesers. Joaquim Cesar de Andrade Duque-Estrada, Reginaldo Gomes da Cunha and Antonio José Alves Cocho far the Associação Comarerial, and Agostinho José Gonquises Pereira. Emesto Gréve and Siegrified Franckel for the Board of brokus On the 19th the first committee reported that the stock on the moriting of the 19th tem 19th the 19th th

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

EXTRACTED FROM "THE STATIST" (AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF BECKMER LITH.

General Marcel Labb

Government Stocks.
1863 41/2 per ct. Loan
1865 5 1, 1,
1871 5 11 11 11 11 197-99
1846 5
7879 4½ 11 " 87—88
1883 41/2 11 11
Rallways.
paid Alarmas Lim a per ct guarantee 15-16
20 August 2
100 do deb. 0 per ct. cuar 211/2-221/
20 Dania a C C there
G R Commented deb. sl/ per ct 104-100
20 Collect a 2017 1-11 -112
C att C Parell a new of curry co-21
20 Imp Braz. Natal & Nova Cruz
100 do scrip 5 /2 perct 78-81
20 Minas & Rio Lim. 7 per ct griai 22-23
100 do deb. 6 per ct 104-100
100 Magyana deb. 5 per Ct 97/2-98/
ton Porto Alegie & Nova Hamburgo deb. 600 73-77
100 Recife a S. Francisco 7 per ct. guar 91 93
100 do deb 5½ per c1 —
20 S Paulo 7 per ct guar 39-40
100 do deb. stock 5 /2 per ct 129-131
100 S Paulo & Riu deb. 6 per ct 104-106
100 do do and series 174-106
20 South Brazilian 1834-193
100 do 6 per ct ricd 101-103
100 West, S. Paulo deh. 7 per ct 100-112

20	South Brazilian	1074 1974
100	do 6 per ct lried	101-103
100	West. S. Paulo deh. 7 per ct	100-112
	Miscellaueons.	
15 10 10 10 25 100 2 10 15 7/2 7/2	Amaton Steam Navigation. English Bank of Kiu, Lilin. London & Buarlian Bank, Lim. London & Barlian Bank, Lim. Cott. Hrar Sugar Facturies Pref. Rio City Impirovenents. Ras a steet tranways, Lim. Braz steet tranways, Lim. Braz steet tranways, Lim. Braz steet tranways, Lim. Braz Lulmarine Tel. West. & Bhaz, Tel. Lim. do pefet do do deb. A 6 percent.	-7 12-13 13-14 -5½ -25½ -25½ -103 -1 10½-11 5½-6½ 4½-5 1½-1½ 106-108
100	do do B do	100-102
10	London, Plat, & Brazil l'el. Lim	234-34
100	do 6 per cent. deb	25-261/2
20	Bahia Gasdo. 10 per cent Pref	25-20/2
20		41/2-5
10	Pará do	-241/2
20	Rio de Janeiro do	1634
10		-70
100	S. John del Rey gold mine	-,0

	BALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.
J	anuary 14.
5	Six per cent apolices
3	do
7.000\$	Apolices Prov Rio Grande par
20	Banco do Commercio 224 000
50	Leopoldina R.R 140 000
103	deb. do 200\$ 179 500
80	. S Isabel do Rio Preto R R. 200\$ 190 000
45	Jaidim Botanico tramway 150 000
34	S Christovao do 300 000
320	Nacional de Navegação w/d. b.o. 37 March. 235 000
J	anuary 15.
4	Six per cent apolices
16	do
40	do
500\$	do
25	Banco do Commercio 224 000
78	Leop-Idina R R 140 000
10	deb. do £50 555 000
27	,, do 200\$ 179 500

	1
30 Campos and Carangola R.R	130 000
60 deb. Grão Pará R.R. 7%	201 000
50 Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	6436 %
zo Jardim Botanico tramway	150 000
50 Nitherphy do	179 000
20 Nacional de Navegação 2 series	228 000
200 do b. o. 31 Mar	232 000
100 deb, Cantareira and Esgotos £50	470 000
200 hyp. notes Banco C. Real ilo Brazil	1
[gold 5%] 2 series	90 000
170 ,, do (6%)	70 %
January 16.	- 1
28 Six per cent. apolices	1,090 000
7 Macahé and Campos R.R	105 000
13 deb Leopoldina R R. 2005	179 500
	180 000
8 Carris Urbanos tramway	268 000
	150 000
100 Villa Isabel do	331 000
10 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil	
Igold 5%) T series	91 000
85 ,, do do 2 series	90 000
30 do (6%)	70 %
January 18.	
71 Six per cent. apolices	1,090 000
3,800* do	1081/2 %
3,800.7 do Prov. Rio	
12 Banco Rural	283 000
8 Leopoldina R.R	140 000 180 000
120 deb. do 200\$	96 °0
87 , Grão Pará R R 63/4%	6414 99
	65 %
	150 000
50 Jardim Botanica tramway	190 0.0
100 deb S. Paulo and S. Amaio do	95 %
8 p Ferry Co	66 000
50 Constructura 2 series	Q6 000
	90 000
January 19.	1
137 Six percent apolices	1,090 000
122 Banco Biazil	253 000
10 Banco do Commercio	224 000
Leopolding R R	140 000
25 deb. do 200\$	180 000
60 " Sorocabana R.R 200\$	64¾ "6
an laidim Botanico tramway	150 000
20 do	150 500
200 Nitheroby tramway	180 000 227 000
48 Nacional de Navegação 50 deb. Cantareira and Esgotos £50	227 000
50 deb. Cantareira and Esgotos £50	475 000
100 h; p. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6"/o)	71 %
Launary 21.	- 4
144 Six per cent. apolices	1,090 000
400\$ do	108½ %
441 Banco Brazil	253 000
50 Banco Rural	280 500
120 Leopoldina R.R. x.d	13° 000
100 do w.d	
50 do do	143 000
33 deb. do 200\$	182 500
90 do 8r Gião Paiá R.R. 7%	163 0.0 201 000
87 , Gião Paiá R.R. 790	201 000
30 ,, Sorocabana R.R. 100\$. 65 %
20 Iaidim liotanico tramway	. r50 000
25 S. Christovão do	28 000
36. Nova Permanente Insce. Co	100 000
40 hyp. n tes Banco Biazii	, 100 000
January 22. 107 Six per cent, apolices	Y 000 000
	104 Pô
1	
3,400 Sovereigns 12 Banco Biazil	
50 Banco Industrial	
50 Leopoldina R R. x d	135 000
60 deb. do 200\$	183 000
C. Y. J. J. J. Div. Donto cook	190 000
C D D . and	641/4 %
600 , do	
	65 %
50 Carits Urbanos tramway	
50 Carris Urbanos tramway	. 260 000 . 305 000
10 S Christovão do	. 260 000 . 305 000
10 S Christovão do 60 Brazileira de Navegação	. 260 000 . 305 000 . 298 000 . 228 000
10 S Christovão do 60 Brazileira de Navegação	. 260 000 . 305 000 . 298 000 . 228 000
10 S Christovão do 60 60 Brazileira de Navegação	. 260 000 . 305 000 . 298 000 . 228 000 . 89 %
10 S Christovão do 60 Biazileira de Navegação. 100 Nacional de Navegação.	. 260 000 . 305 000 . 298 000 . 228 000 . 89 %
10 S Christovão do 60 60 Brazileira de Navegação	. 260 000 . 305 000 . 298 000 . 228 000 . 89 %
10 S Christovão do 60 60 Brazileira de Navegação	. 260 000 . 305 000 . 298 000 . 228 000 . 89 %

Rio de Janeiro, 23rd January, 1886.

Exports.

Exports.

Coffee.—We have had only seven working days since our last report, and the market has ruled quiet. Bookers do not change quotations, but prices are considered semewhat easier. The texture of the market that has occupied much attention has been the appointment of committees to verify our stock, or of which composed of factors reported on the 19th and their report was endorsed by a member of the committee of brokers. Upon this the two disident brokers resigned their appointment and a new committee has been momitteed by the broker's board. The factors report a difference of over 80,000 hags, and the two brokers have reduced their stocks by about 170,000 hags. There is consequently a difference yet existing between the various stocks of some 80,000 hags. It is to be deplored that this matter cannot be settled amicably. There is no interest sevent by overestimating nor by undere-estimating stocks and although all in the trade recognize the difficulty of any perfect executes in the verification, still it may be estimated to a smallet variation than 20,000 bags. It is to matter has led to considerable feeling, which seems to us quite unnecessary.

The sales reported since our last report have been:
30,775 hags for United States
23,4477 . Europe Good Hope
3,7848 hags.

The clear of the same period have been.

57,848 bags.

The cle trances for the same period have been:
Uniten States:

Jai

n.	14	New York Ger bg Moewe	. 5,048
	15	do Ger str Paravagua	. 15,319
	15	do Amer lug Mary Jenness	. 10,000
	15	Galveston Br bk Jane Kilgour	. 5,000
	16	Baltimore Amer bk Codorus	. 12,034
	18	New Orleans Br str Humboldt	. 22,900
		Galveston do	. I,000

O NEWS.	
Emope:	
Jan. 14 Havre Fr str Ville de Pernambneo 373	
16 London Br str Cuvier 1,497	1
Antwerp do 494	hav
16 London Br sir Coptic 740	day
19 Hamburg Ger str Hamburg 3:574	rep
21 Trieste ,, Holslein 17,111	wit
21 Havie Fr str Uruguay 560	Th
22 Mediterranean Ital str Sirio 2, r60	sca
Elsewhere !	ver
Jan. 16 River Plate Br str Mondego 758	1
Receipts for the past nine days have averaged 6,924 hage	(
per dny, against 7,719 bags for the preceding ten days,	
and the daily average since the 1st inst. has been:	١.
6,841 bags	6
against 9,227 11 in 1885	
11 31389 11 11 1884	,
7,508 11 11 1883	•
,, 8,005 ,, ,, 1882	
,, 10,078 ,, 1, 1881	- (
Brokers' quotations this morning were:	
per 10 kilos. per arroba	
Washed 4\$450 6\$130 6\$550 9\$000	
Superior nominal nominal	
Good first 4 490 - 4 630 6 600 - 6 800	
Regular first 4 220 4 360 6 200 6 400	
Ordinary first 3 810 - 4 020 5 600 - 5 900	
Good second 3 470 — 3 680 5 100 — 5 400	9
Ordinary second 3 000 - 3 340 4 400 - 4 900	sto
Capitania	
one and 325,000 bags by another broker.	
Vessels loading and to load.	1
bags	foll
New York Br str Covcordia	
do ,, Plato – do Nor bk Spekulation 5,000	
do Columba 12,000	
Baltimore Br sti Sculptor 20,000	
do Amer bk Serene 9,000	
do Amering Spotless 4.000	
New York and Balto, Amer bk John Wesly, 8,000	
New Orleans Br sti Thales 8,000	
Channel f o Nor bg Finvid 3,500	
London and Antwerp Br str Neva 3:500	1
do ,, Donati 3,000	tion
Hamburg Ger sir Argentina 7,000	,
Havre Br str Bermudo	ket
Marseilles Fr str Frovence	5
Trieste Aust str Stefanie 5,000	
	rep

DAILY	RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE	
	AT RIO DE TANEIRO.	

Jan. 14 1. 18	Freight per steamer	Exchange on London average	do Good 2nd. do	Average price Ordinary 1st per arroba	Stock	Shipments	Total Sales	Elsewhere	Cape	. Europe	Sales U. States	Reccipts	
					_						_		Jan. 1

5,069

3,069

829

3,898

21,407

411,000

5,750

5,250

	11	6	8		l l		
Jan. 17	Jan 18	Jan. 19	Jan. 20	Jan. 21	Jan 22	Totals Since 1st Jan.	Totals Since 1st July
3,087	6,508	7,086	4.558	9,277	8,290	150,500	2.756,739
1	2,412	4,000	1	10,624	ı	72.B45	1,603,472
1	683	4.237	1	4.894	8,269	36,345	707.041
ı	100	ı	I	ı	ı	3,400	42,800
ŀ	7	ı	F	128	937	8,088	127,025
1	3,572	8,237	I	15,646	9,206	120,678	2,480,338
1	19,494	16,583	ı	16,652	14.432	202,288	1
414,000	417,000	416,000	420,000	344.000	343,000	ı	1
1	5.750	5.750	ı	5.750	5,750	1	1
ı	5,250	5,250	ļ	5,250	5.250	1	ı
ı	1.8	s	1		17 15116	1	1
1	350 ℃ 5%	35c & 5%	1	35€ & 5%	350 € 5%	ı	1

Imports.

Brokers report little movement in the markets as supplies nee been very small and we have had but seven working nys. Flour continues steady, in Pine there is nothing to port, Kerosene and Lard are steadier and other articles, thit the exception of Indian Cora, are about tuchanged he crops of maize in the zone around Rio are certainly antly and the market for River Plate corn has become erry strong.

Flour	-Rece	ipts ha	ve been:
Concordia	from	River	Plate:
	1,000	bags.	

1,000 bags	500 brl
Uruguay do:	
575 bags	287 11
Neva do:	
1,450 bags	725 11
Coptic from New Zealand:	
470 bags	260 ,,
Spotless from Baltimore:	

Sales have been about 13,000 bils, and brokers estimate

ck in first hands at: 35,000 brls. American 10,000 , River Plate

45,000 brls.

Brokers quote the market fairly active and steady at the

	dotations.	
	Trieste, nominal	16\$50018\$500
	Richmond 1st	17 750-18 000
	do 211d	17 000-17 250
	Baltimore 1st	17 750-18 500
	do 2nd	16 500-17 000
	Western & Int.	17 000-18 000
	Chih	nominal
	River Plate	15 500-17 000
	New Zealand	16 000-16 500
ı	Pine -We have	had no receipts and the

Pitel tions are nominal at 41\$000-42\$000 per doz.

White Pine - Receipts nil and brokers quote the mar-ket nominally unchanged at 100-105 reis per foot.

Spruce Pine -There is again nothing whatever to

Swedish Pine .- None arrived and the market con-

Kerosene.-Arrivals nil. The market has improved somewhat and we may quote invoices to-day at 6\$500-6\$600 per case, market steady.

Lard.—Receipts are 1,100 kegs and 20 cases per Spoiless from Baltimore The market is steady at about 380 reis per

from Baltimore lb. for invoices.

Hostin -- Receipts nil and brokers continue quotations at the extremes of 7\$200-10\$200 per brl. as to quality and weight.

Bran .--Receipts are 999 longs per *Concordia* from River Plate. Quotations are unchanged at about 2\$400---2\$500 er long for River Plate bran.

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been:

972 bags per Concordia fion River Plate
1,080 , Hambarg do
1,988 , Uruguay do
1,200 , Sirio do
180 , Neva do

The market has advanced sharply and is quoted very firm at 6\$500--7\$000 for River Plate corn.

Turpentine.—No receipts and quotations nominally unchanged at 550-560 rs. per kilo. at retail.

Codfish .--The Brothers from Gaspe hrought 2,5c6 tubs to dealers. Retail quotations are 23\$000--27\$000 for tubs and 23\$000--25\$000 for cases.

Cement - Receipts are 969 bits per Fritz from Hamburg. Quotations are unchanged at 65600-7\$200 for English, 6\$300-6\$700 for German and 7\$500-8\$100 for French.

Coal .-- Receipts have been:

1,628 tons per Iudia from Cardiff
1,729 , India do
2,025 , Isnir do
2,227 , Cunherland from Liverpool

to companies and dealers. Rice... There are no receipts of foreign and the market is unchanged at 9\$500---9\$600 per bags, steady.

Hay --Receipts nil and quotations nominal at about 60-65 reis per kilo.

TERKED BEEF.

The following tables are firmished us by Mr. Gustavus Gudgeon of this city and show the movement of this important article of consumption Receipts in 1885:

	kilos.
Rio Grande do Sul	1,537.419
Argentine Republic	9.113.764
Oriental Republic	23,536,728
Total	****

The consumption was 9,0 fs.1644 kilos and 4,240.837 kilos, were re-exported. Stock on 31st December last was 1,990,000 kilos. Prices varied from 50 reis to 380 reis for Rio Grande beef and from 100 reis to 440 reis for that from the River Plate. In comparison with the four peeceding years:

Receipts.	R	io Grande.	River Plate.	Total.
885	kilos	1,537-419	32,650,492	34, 187, 911
884	1.	1,778,720	29,604,501	31.883, 221
883	,,	1,847,990	25,419,856	27, 297, 846
B82		1,104,420	22,127,080	23,231,500
881		1,466,020	92,091,120	23,218,140
		Consum	Allen	

Consi	Consumption:								
1885	kilos	29,611,624							
1884		28, 184, 8 - 8							
1883		25,801.996							
1882	11	23,450,500							
1881		23,917, 240							

SHIPPING NEWS. ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. "YANUARY 14. HAMBURG—Swed by Frits; 242 tons; Tillstnon; 58 ds; sundries to Hermann Stoltz & Co. CARDIFF—Br ship Itunir; 1259 tons; Kimball; 56 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. GASTE—Br by Brotherx; 173 tons; Vibett, 40 ds; codfish to Magalhäes & Bastos. MACAO—Dan by Maria Petruz; 112 tons; Beck; 22 ds; salt to order. JAN. 15 BALTIMORE—Amer ing Spotless: 397 tons; Myrick; 35 ds; sundries to Phipps Brothers & Co. LIVERPOOL—Br ship Cumberland; 1555 tons; McNeil; 43 ds; coal to Rio Gas Co. ILHA DO SAL-Port bk Probblade; 448 tons, Arocha; 28 ds; salt to Viuva Leone, Miranda & Co. JAN. 22. Lisbon via Banta-Nor bk Linuca: 249 tons; Hansen: 43 ds; salt to Soares Coelho & Co. DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN PESSELS JANUARY 15. PORT NATAL -- Nor bg Zaritza; 167 tons; Brusnadt; coffee JAN. 16. RANGOON—Nor ship Oregon; 853 tons: Thorsen; ballasi BARBADOES—Amer bk St. Cloud; 707 tons: Barton; do. —Amer bk George Treat; 611 tons; Treat; do. JAN. 17. GAUSTON-FF bls Jane Kilgour; 251 tons; Naylor; coffee. GAUSTON-GE bls Jherne; 250 tons; Hollen. do. MARTINIQUE—Nor bls Rocent; 460 tons; Pahleen; ballast RIO GRANDE DO SUL—Swed lug Atle; 279 tons; Lind strom; sandries. 7AN. 17. South West Pass—Br ship Henry; 1112 tons; Thompson; ballast. JAN. 19. BALTIMORR—Amer bk Codorus; 651 tons; Benson coffee, New York—Amer lug Mary Jenness; 480 tons; Winslow, BARBADOES-Swed bg Benjamin; 297 tons; Olsen; ballast 7.4 N. 20. CAPE DE VERDS-Br bk Inheritance; 406 tons; Jones; ballast. Pensacola-Swed bk Hulda; 381 tons, Mariinsen; do. MARANHAM—Port bk Sultana; 431 tons; Almeida; sondries. S. Francisco do Sul....Dan bg Clara Andrea; 217 tons. Terkelsen; ballast. VICTORIA-Dan bg Aue Cathrine; 178 tons; Warrer; do. JAN. 21. LIVER POOL-Br bg C. R. C.; 248 tons; Leconteur; ballast. JAN. 22 PERNAMBUCO...Nor bk Amazon; 338 tons; Christiansen, VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO. Actin Cardiff Arm Hamburg Artin Hamburg Artin Hamburg Alianwildt Apenseal Arhale Armen Ada Gray Resatin Anna Elitabeth Annweip Ada Gray Resatin Alma Elitabeth Annweip Atternation Cardiff Aldegooda Tenenife Aldegooda Tenenife Aldegooda Tenenife Adexandre Cardiff Adelaidt Halatinore Buider London Rertha Cardiff Adelaidt Halatinore Canotes Rosanio Canotes Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Canopbell Cardiff Charlet Connell Rancon Chrylot Charlet Connell Bristol Claudina Lisben Charlet Connell Anareilles Carl Marcilles Carl Marcilles Carl Marcilles Carl Hamburg Die Fill Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Ferrangeth Cardiff Liverpool Hant Tode Hamburg Harry Seansen Isolina Oporto June Hermonand Margarida Oporto Marianwisha Cardiff Phartin Antwerp Providenia Libbon Parlkenia Libbon Parlkenia Livepool 18 Dec 12 Dec 16 Dec 21 Nov

9 Dec. 8 Dec 10 Dec 21 Dec. 18 Nov

II Dec.

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Princ	e F	ugene		•	Liverpo	ool		EMISSION
Rose.					Anwer		7 Dec.	
Rosel	Content Cont							
Serve	a				Cardiff			51,885,000 10,212,100
Sores	sen				Cardiff			
Sura	h				Lisbon			
Seen	mt	he			Cadiz		28 Nov	
irat	eue	,	Catalif					
l'asc	o di	Gama.			Oporto	•	5 Dec.	
Vent	uro	sa			Oporte	3		CAPITAL
Vick	ع	Mebane.			Liverp	oal		500,0001
Wen	ona	<i>h</i>			Aniwe	rp —	21 Dec.	12,000,000
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	14	V. de Per Paranagu	m'o Fi á Gr	do	os id	A. Leu E Joh	ibá & C I nston & C	800,000
	15	V. de Sai Concordir	ilos Fi Br	Rive	re* 28d r Plate 5d	A Let	ıbá & C ı,M'w & C	6 non.000
	16	Cuvier Bi Mondego Holstein	Br	Sont Fire	h'ton" 221/21	d Royal Wille,	Mail 5. & C	350,000
				Lytt	ielon 24d	Norio	Sons & C	
				Ros	ario* 18d er Plate 4d	A. Lei	ubá & C	8,000,000
	21	Strio Ital	г	Riv	Megre* 8d er Plate 4d er Plate 24dd	J.N V	i, M'w & C incenzi &F Mail	8,100,000
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	14	Argentin Conne Br	ir a Gr r	dr)	do		3,800,000
	16	Cuvier B Paranagu	r iá Gr	Nev	hampton* r York	Coffee	in.	1.000,000
	16	Senator I V de Pe	ir ir ru'o F	lmb ILav	etiba re*	Coal		10 605,000
	18	Canning Mondego V. de Sa	Br Br	Rive	io Alegre" er Plate"	do		7.200,000
	19	Humbold Sculptor	t Br Br	Nev San	108	Coffee Sundri	ies	£ 320,000
	20	Holstein	Cir	Frie	SIC1	Coffre	ies	t000.000\$
	22	Smo Ind J. B. Say	Fr	Gen St.	oa* Nazaire	- do Ballas	t	852,000
		ţ				Ferrica		500,000
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FO	RE.	GN SAI	LING	TRO,	SSELS IN JANUAR	THE .	PORT OF 1886	1,000,000
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bg J	. M	eDermoit					Pros & C oura & C A. & C Bros & C Bros & C	\$00,000 300,000 000,000 1,000,000 3,000,000
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bk /	Messero Sport Mark Mark Mark Mark Mark Mark Mark Mark	Inflating the Community of the Community	\$26 748 267 267 1089 1111 175 718 584 584 1259 173 38 1555 620 38 48 210 28 36 47 48 28 36 47 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48	Nov 200 Solve 201 So	Newcasile Progras Prog	In distinction of the control of the	of the second of	\$ muero 100 miles 100 mile
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bk /	Messero Sport Mark Mark Mark Mark Mark Mark Mark Mark	Inflating the Community of the Community	\$26 748 267 267 1089 1111 175 718 584 584 1259 173 38 1555 620 38 48 210 28 36 47 48 28 36 47 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48	Nov 200 Solve 201 So	Newcasile Progras Prog	In distinction of the control of the	of the second of	\$ muero 100 miles 100 mile
bk / lok / l	Messero Sport Mark Mark Mark Mark Mark Mark Mark Mark	Inflating the Community of the Community	\$26 748 267 267 1089 1111 175 718 584 584 1259 173 38 1555 620 38 48 210 28 36 47 48 28 36 47 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48	Nov 200 Solve 201 So	Newcasile Progras Prog	In distinction of the control of the	of the second of	\$ muero 100 miles 100 mile
bk / lok / l	Messero Sport Mark Mark Mark Mark Mark Mark Mark Mark	Inflating the Community of the Community	\$26 748 267 267 1089 1111 175 718 584 584 1259 173 38 1555 620 38 48 210 28 36 47 48 28 36 47 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48	Nov 200 Solve 201 So	Newcasile Progras Prog	In distinction of the control of the	of the second of	\$ muero 100 miles 100 mile
bk / lok / l	Messero Sport Mark Mark Mark Mark Mark Mark Mark Mark	Inflating the Community of the Community	\$26 748 267 267 1089 1111 175 718 584 584 1259 173 38 1555 620 38 48 210 28 36 47 48 28 36 47 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48	Nov 200 Solve 201 So	Newcasile Progras Prog	In distinction of the control of the	of the second of	\$ muero 100 miles 100 mile

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

EMISSION	CIRCUI AT ION	MOLEVAINONAG	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	QUOTATION
	45	Apolices Jan July	} 6 %	1,000\$000	2,090+000
39,675,100,000	336,003,100\$000	do do)	200-800	1081/2 10
2,158,400 000	1,007,200 000	do do	5 %	1,000 000	92°/4
110,000 000	110,600 000	do do	4 010	1,000 000	
30,000,000 000	22,413,500 000	Gold Loan of 1868 Apr., Oct	6 0/0	1,000 000	1,402\$000
\$1,885,000 000	42,777,500 000	do 1879 Jan., Apr., July, Oct	432 070	1,000 000	1,290 000
10,212,100 000	7,989,600 000	Province of Rio de Janeiro, Jan., July	6 %	200-500	104 °/u
		HIPOTHECARY NOTES.			
***************************************	2,127,800,5000	BrazilJune., Dec	5 ¹⁷ /o	100\$000	100 0/0
	1,615,000 000	Credito Real do BiazilJan , July	6 %	100 000	71 %
	3,359,700 000	do gold do		£ 11,5 S	89\$000
	4,677,000 000	do S, Paulo Apr., Oct	6 %	100 000	803/4 %
	5,849,200 000	Predial	6 %	100 000	691/2 11/0

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

CAPITAL	SHARES	sstren	NUE	PATO UP	NAMES	RESERVE PUND	LAST QUOTA.	- 1	OLVIDEND
			N N		BANKS	6,671 \$368	187\$000	AM'T	Jan. 1886
2 000.000 E	2,500 65,000 60,000	All All 30,000	200\$ 200 200	All	Anxiliar Brazil Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	1,142,965 516	253 000 243 000	8 000 9 000	Jan. 1886 Jan. 1886
2,000,000	60,000 00,000	30,000	200	fin	Commercio	695,000 000 56,318 467	224 000 50 000 46 000	10 %	lan. 1885
0,000,000 5,000,000 1,000,000	50,000	24,313 All	200 200 200	4 10	do de S. Paulo English of Rio de Janeiro, Limited	61,591 329 £ 180,000 872,000 000	140 000	3 700 8 s 6 000 8 s	Nov 1895
6,000,000 1,000,000	30,000 50,000 5,000	All All		6 in All	London and Brazilian, Limited	240,000 375,000 000	215 000	10 000	lan. 1886
1,000,000	20,000	10,000 All	200	Ali Ali	English of Kio de Jamero, Jameso Industrial e Mercantil. London and Brazilian, Limited Mercantil de Sautos Predial Rural e Hypothecario. União de Credito.	124,919 770 2,320,306 987	280 500	6 000	Jan. 1883 ∫an. 1886
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	40	Umão de Credito		75 000	0.000	Ian. 1886
6,000,000	4,000	12,718	200	All	Barão de Araruama	14,642 300	130 000	21/2 0/0 51/2 0/0	Jan. 1886 Dec. 1885 July 1885
£ 375,000 400,000	2,000 7,500	Ali 1,926	200	All All	Iniz de Fóra to Piaú	=	10 000	_	Jan. 1886
350,000	100,000	70,000	200	All	do debeutures	107,827 718	135 000		
6,969,600 £ 500,000	= /	=	200 200 50		do debentmes	_	183 000 555 000	500	Oct. 1885 Oct. 1885
8,000,000 2,97±,250	40,000	29.754	200	A11	Macahé e Campos	115,648 670	105 000 82 0/0		Jan. 1886 Jan. 1886
8,100,000	40,500	25,500	200	All	do do do Mogyana do debentines	167,258 166	283 500 202 000	10 800	Oct 1885 April 1885
970,000 £ 433,700 1,000,000	=	=	200 20b	_	Norte debenture		180 000	7 % 5 % 8 %	lan. 1886
1,200,000 495,000	6,000	1.350	200	All	Oeste de Minas do debentires. Paulista (West of S. Paulo)	8,717 036	180 000 202 000	5 000 8 0/10	July 1883 Oct. 1885 Sept. 1885
£ 130,400	100,000	67,526	£ 100	All	do debentues		240 000		
3,100,000	4,500	All All	200	170	Principe do Grão Parádo end series		25 000		Jan. 1886
1,500,000	-		100	Ξ	do debennues		96 % 201 000	7 %	Jan. 1886 Oct. 1885
370,000	4,050	All	20D 100	All All	Ramal Bananalensedo debenjines		go 0/6 188 oco	9 0/0	July 1885
3,800,000	19,000	6,984	200 200 6 50		do debenimes		190 000	7 % o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o	Jan. 1886
£ 140,000 1,000,000 0 655,000	53,325	30,000	200	A1	Santo Antonio de Padna debent'e	=	145 000	5 000	Jan. 1886 July 1883
	_	-	_	_			155 000 22 000	6 11/0	Oct. 1885
£ 676,300 7,200,000	36,000	23,591	£ 100 200	Al	do debentures	=	63 000	6 %	Nov. 188
£ 320,000 100,000			£ 50 200	- Al	do do Umão Valenciana	34,100 004	100 000	61/2 %	Nov. 188
s, majonat	27,0110	All	200	A1	Caris Urbanos	. 56,970 20:	260 000 463 000	6 000	Jan. 188
468,000 852,000	_	=	100	- A1	do do		106 % 150 000	7 1/0	lan. 188 o Jan. 186
300,000 300,000 500,000	2,500	All	200	-AI			180 000	7 000	Jan. 188
1,200,000	6,1100		200	-AI	Autheransdo debennies	67,011 92	175 000	8 % 6 001 7 %	Jan. 188 July 188 April 188
360,000 1,200,000	6,000	3,500 All	200	Al	Pennambuco do debentares Porto Alegie S Christovão	\$11,000 UU 147,359 79		15 00	n Aug. 188
1,000,000 1,000,000 250,000	10,000		200 100 200	_	S Paulo S Paulo e S Amaro debentures	32,287 71	130 000	8 %	Sept 188
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	Al	NAVIGATION COMPANIES	. 189,077 20		4 000 6 sh	
4 000,0001	20,000	19,410 All All	€ 15 200	A1 A1	l Amazon Steam Navigation l Brazileira de Navegação	£ 60.77 1,559.299 77 8,186 18	100 000 298 000 1 190 000	8 00	Jan. 188
1,377,300	8,000	AII	100	=	do debentures	: =	95 %	8 %	Nov. 188
4,000,000	20,000	16,000	200	A	l Nacional de Navegação	40.715.06	234 000	7 DD	o lan. 188
300,000	1,000	-	200 700	A A	do debentures	12,500 00	212 000	8 1/2 °/n 4 00	Jan. 188 o Feb. 188
1,000,000	20,000	1,853		20	INSTRANCE	-8 r6r 11	4: 32 000	21/2 1/0	Jan. 188
3,000,000 4,000,000	3,000	MI LO GOO	1,000	250	Argos Flammense	300,000 00	0 535 000	4 00	о Јип. 188
\$,500,000	2,540	All	1.000	100	Aligos Fliminiense. Confiança Fulebidade Garanția Geral Integridade	191,250 00	0 185 000	16 00	o Jan. 188
\$,600,000 \$,600,000 4,600,000	30,000 3,000 20,000	1,000	1,000	100	Integridade	300,000 00 17,975 00 164,000 00	0 155 000 3 28 000	9 %	Jan. 188
5,000,000	25,000	12,500	200	20	CINERAL SUGAR FACTORIES	164,000 00		3 50	io Jan. 188
1,290 nood 138,800	-	-	200		Il Agricola de Campos	9,715 63	96 %	9 %	Aug. 188
300 000 244,600 500,000	2,500	***	200	, ,	do debenturos			=	Oct. 188
250,000	-,,,,,,	=	200	1 =	Principala	=		8 %	July 188
300,000	-	- Al	200				89 %	816 %	Oct. 188
800,000	5,00	-	100		do debentures	: =		81/2 %	Jan. 188
500,000 1,700 000	8,50	o Al		A	do debenture		200 000	1	_
800,000	1,00		300		II Rio Branco			-	_
675,000	7,50			A	W Rio de Janeno	:: =	55 000 470 000	4.8	Nov. 188 Nov. 188
1,200,000	6,00			A	Il Arrojo dos Ratos (coal)		8a •/	8 %	_
400.000 800,000 500,000	-	=	=	1		=		-	
200,000		-	-		do dehemmes		85 %		Jan. 188
3,000,000 495,000	15,00	o A	200	-	COTTON MILLS Brazil Industrial do debentures Confiança Industrial	1,975 0	212 00	80/0	oo July 188
400,000	_	=	1 =	=	Páo Grande		Ξ	=	=
1,000,000	5.00	10			do debentures	:: =	92 9/	7 %	Jan. 18
251,000	=	_	100	_	S. Pedro de Alcantara do debentures	\equiv	par	7 %	
1,000,000	10,00	A	11 200	20	assument of AMIROTIA		par	8 %	-
3,000,000 580,000			11 500	2	(l) Associação Commercial Candebria [church] debentures Cantareira e Esgotes debentures	: =	224 00	8 °4 6 %	Jan. 18
1,200,000	6,00		£ 50		Il Carruagens Flummense	53,040 4	30 -	100	oo Jan. 18
3,000,000 1,000,000	5,00	7,50	0 200	10	Commercio e Lavonia	9,954 1	124 00		
311,200	- 1	-	0.04	-	do debentures	172,748 8	30 35 00	0 9 0/0	oo Jan. 18 Aug. 18 oo Jan. 18 oo Jan. 18
7,500,000 2,000,000	75,00	0 A	1 10		II Industrial Finminense (kiosque: III Pastoril Agricola e Industrial III Serviços Marítimos	140,005 0	70 00 65 00 30 199 30		oo Jan. 18
	10,00		11 200	2 1	Il Telephonica	3,876	2 77 3	, ,	oo July 18

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